





## Rocket Crash Made Moon 'Ring Like a Bell' for 4 Hours

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—The moon "rang like a bell" for four hours Tuesday night when Apollo-13's booster rocket smashed into it, triggering the greatest man-made moonquake to date.

The crash of the empty rocket casing 80 miles from the seismometer left by Apollo-13 was planned months ago as Apollo-13's first scientific experiment. With no moon landing, it becomes the only one.

Dr. Gary Latham, a seismologist, said yesterday in Houston—where signals from the Apollo-13 instrument have been received regularly since November—that the signal Tuesday was much larger than expected.

Scientists say tentatively that it will force reconsideration of all theories so far proposed about the lunar interior.

It may indicate that the unknown events that melted the moon's surface around 3-4 billion years ago, a billion years after its creation, were so great that they melted material at least 35 to 40 miles in depth. The sound waves apparently penetrated at least that deep before returning to the surface.

The signals also seemed to show that if the moon has a molten or once-molten inner core, it must be deeply buried.

The seismometer recorded no variation in signals to indicate any boundary or area of differing material.

These initial conclusions back up the fact that the Apollo-13 experiment has provided one of the most important sets of raw data thus far about the still largely unknown moon.

Lunar seismology began with the first lunar landing last July, when Apollo-11 astronauts left a seismometer that worked only for one day. The Apollo-13 crew left a much more sensitive seismometer with more rugged instrumentation.

On Nov. 30, after leaving the moon, the empty lunar module of Apollo-13 was crashed into the lunar surface. Startled scientists noted a "very positive, very long-lasting event," an artificial moonquake "unlike any that any of us have ever seen on the earth."

For the Apollo-13 experiment, scientists anticipated a louder jolt and one longer than the 95 minutes recorded in November. The big Saturn-5 rocket was to hit the moon with the impact of 11 tons of TNT—11 times greater than the lunar module's jolt.

The rocket hit on schedule. But then it built up to a signal 20 to 30 times greater than the November signal.

"Now," said Dr. Latham, "we all have to go back to scratching our heads."

Scientists concluded in November that shock waves were trapped in a loose, rubble-gravel "sandwich," producing a signal that traveled readily through the loose gravel and bounced back and forth between two lava layers. The two-layer idea was later dropped, but the notion remained that the signal was rapidly scattered and repropagated in a deep lunar rubble.

Dr. Latham pointed out, however, that this did not explain why there was such a fast buildup on the Apollo-13 signal. "One possibility is that coupling of energy was more efficient," he said. "The LEM struck at a very shallow angle. The rocket came in nearly vertically."

"It's still possible that the signal is scattered in a rubble. But the answer has to involve more," he added.

The big disappointment, said Dr. Latham, is that Apollo-13 did not land and leave still another seismometer for the beginning of a seismic "network."

## Apollo, in Re-Entry Path, Prepares for Splashdown

(Continued from Page 1)

leading at the proper angle into the upper fringes of the atmosphere.

"We're in the corridor now," Mr. Griffin said. "If we do anything now, it would be to get us back toward the center." If Apollo-13 missed the corridor and came in at a too-shallow angle, the ship would skip away from earth. If it came in at too steep an angle, the ship could be damaged or destroyed.

Later, mission control said the astronauts would have to make a tiny course correction at 1233 GMT Friday to bring their aim on their splashdown target. The maneuver would be made with small steering rockets and slow the craft just one mile an hour.

Flight director Glynn Lunney told a news conference, however, that Apollo-13 is in "a comfortable trajectory" and that the Friday course correction was not absolutely necessary. He said it might make the crew happier to do it because it would put them on a re-entry path they were more familiar with.

When told the entry angle was a good one, Capt. Lovell replied, "Yeah, that sounds pretty good. We're feeling in there." Apollo-13 had been farther off course than any other returning moonship. Without Thursday morning's maneuver, the astronauts would have missed the earth by more than 100 miles and sped off in a distant orbit in which they would have been doomed.

The astronauts were well aware of the situation. When told by ground control that the firing looked good, Mr. Haise snapped back: "Let's hope it was."

The astronauts tested one of the two main electrical distribution systems in the command module late Wednesday and found it worked. This was a boon to plans to use power from the lunar module to charge the command module's batteries before re-entry.

Mr. Kraft said the operations just before Apollo-13 splashes into the atmosphere Friday still would be tight, and require precise plotting on the part of the astronauts. They will jettison their damaged service module and their life-serving lunar module before riding the cone-shaped command module into the atmosphere.

### Recovery Ship En Route

The aircraft carrier *U.S.S. Intrepid* steamed to the splashdown point 630 miles south-southeast of Pago Pago and about 3,200 miles south of Hawaii.

"I hope they split that carrier right down the old flight deck," Mr. Griffin said.

The mission control center at Houston was jammed for the critical course correction Thursday morning, but one man noticeably absent was Lt. Cmdr. Thomas E. Mattingly. Doctors said a rise of lymph cells was noticed in his blood and this could be a preliminary symptom of German measles.

Mr. Swigert replaced Cmdr. Mattingly a day before Apollo-13's launch from Cape Kennedy last Saturday. Cmdr. Mattingly had been exposed to German measles, and doctors feared he would get sick this week when he should have been orbiting the moon.

Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise were to have set out on the first of two field trips today in a hilly stretch of moon terrain called Fra Mauro. They would have remained on the lunar surface until Friday and they were due back under normal mission plans to a Pacific splashdown near Tuesday.

As Apollo-13 sped away from the moon Wednesday night, Mr. Haise looked back and said wistfully, "Well, there's the old terminator (sunshadow line) at Fra Mauro."

"We would have landed there two hours ago."

## Splashdown Weather Forecast Is Favorable

(Continued from Page 1)

will be aloft in the recovery some southeast of Samoa as an extra precaution.

The task force comprises some 180 men including flying rescue men, weathermen, maintenance technicians, communications experts and other specialists. All are based at Samoa's Pago Pago airport.

Waiting to give aid if needed

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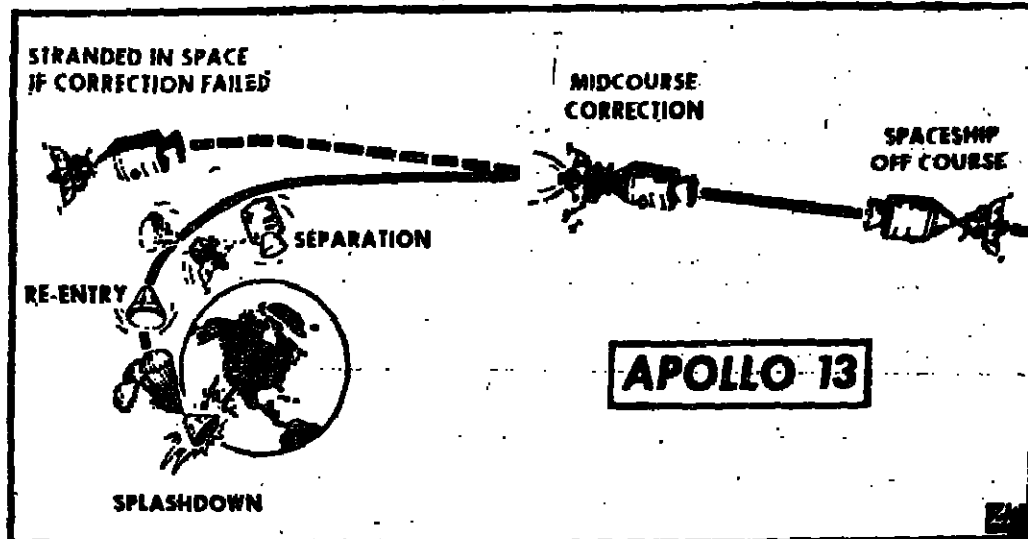


Diagram of the vital Apollo-13 course change that put it into re-entry path.

## After Successful Mid-Course Correction

## Next Critical Period for Apollo—Re-Entry

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 16 (AP)—Barrying a new major problem, the next critical period for the Apollo-13 spacecraft will be in the hours before re-entry Friday.

Before re-entering the atmosphere, the astronauts must discard two sections of their space train—a powerless service module and the lunar module, which has been their lifeboat since the command ship was crippled by an oxygen tank rupture Monday.

Then they must power up the now dead command ship with auxiliary batteries before making the blinding fire back to earth and splashdown in the Pacific.

A team of mission control center specialists has been working around the clock to perfect the highly technical details for bringing the spacecraft back from the brink of disaster.

A tentative plan calls for the three astronauts to enter the command module and power up its systems about 1230 GMT Friday. Two hours later they are to jettison the service module by exploding connecting bolts.

Possible Collision

Because the tank rupture occurred in the service module it has no power and cannot move away on its own as on previous re-entry missions. To avoid a possible collision, the astronauts will move away by firing the lunar module jets.

They will seal off the three-foot-long tunnel between the lunar and command ships and pressurize it about two hours before the approximate 1800 GMT re-entry sequence begins.

Wives Monitor Critical Burn By Apollo-13

HOUSTON, April 16 (AP)—Separated by several miles but locked in silence, two wives listened anxiously last night as their Apollo-13 astronaut husbands fired a critical rocket burn.

"I was relieved it went so well," said Mary Haise after the rocket burst propelled the stricken spacecraft back on course for tomorrow's return to earth from the aborted moon landing voyage.

"But," she added, "I was confident it would go well."

With friends and relatives and wives of other astronauts, Mary Haise and Marilyn Lovell monitored the crucial maneuver on space agency loudspeakers in their homes here. Neither spoke throughout the 15-second firing of the spacecraft's durable engine.

Watching from the back of the control center—the heart of the Manned Space Center—were members of a committee of U.S. space pioneers. They included Air Force Lt. Gen. Dan Phillips, Dick Myers, the associate administrator for manned space flight, astronaut Frank Borman, Charles Mathews, the associate administrator for manned space flight, William B. Bergen, the president of North American Rockwell Co., which makes the spacecraft; Evans, the president of Grumman Aircraft Co., which made the lunar landing module; and Joseph G. Gavin, the senior vice-president for space of Grumman.

A Review Board

The committee was appointed Tuesday to review decisions being made by the working flight directors handling the space emergency.

But the decisions being made are those of the director.

### Message Sent By Cosmonauts

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The Soviet cosmonauts sent a message of good wishes today to the crew of Apollo-13.

Signed by Col. Vladimir A. Shatalov and sent in behalf of all Soviet cosmonauts, the message said:

"We Soviet cosmonauts are following your flight with great attention and anxiety. We wish wholeheartedly your safe return to our mother earth."

The telegram, sent to the space center at Houston, was made public through the Soviet Embassy here.

### 'Too Bad This Isn't Easy'

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—The following exchange between the ground and Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. in Apollo-13 began two minutes before the astronauts made the crucial midcourse correction to put them on a path that would take them to a Pacific Ocean splashdown:

LOVELL: Okay, Houston, we have our attitude.

CAPCOM: Roger, Jim.

LOVELL: I hope the guys in the back room who thought this up are right—know what they said.

CAPCOM: Okay, Aquarius. Attitude looks good here and your choice when you want to start the burn.

LOVELL: We're counting down aren't we or do you want us to start any time?

CAPCOM: Your choice.

LOVELL: Too bad this isn't easy.

The following exchange between the ground and astronaut Fred W. Haise Jr. came during the burn to change the spacecraft's speed by 75 feet a second:

HAISE: 74.

CAPCOM: Roger, we copy 74.

HAISE: Roger, 74, and I had about two-tenths short I guess when we started.

CAPCOM: Roger, we verify that. Okay Aquarius. Trim it to 74.

HAISE: Okay. You want this X now to get 74. Is that correct?

CAPCOM: That's affirmative.

HAISE: Okay. You're looking at it Houston.

CAPCOM: Okay. Looks good. Nice work.

HAISE: Let's hope it was.

and build up pressure in the tunnel. An hour later they'll release securing latches and the pressure in the tunnel should push the two craft apart. This is another power-saving move.

The command ship has 99 ampere-hours of electrical power to be tapped at the start of re-entry. Flight director Gerald Griffin estimated 70 to 80 ampere-hours will be needed for the re-entry and landing sequence.



Flight controller Glynn Lunney at press meeting.

## Emergency Panel of Experts Aids Houston Flight Center

By Martin Waldron

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—Apollo-13 flight director Glynn Lunney's voice had a distinct edge to it.

"Are you positive?" he asked, glancing down a row of consoles to an assistant who was feeding him information.

"Yes," the assistant said.

"Well, I feel better," Mr. Lunney said.

Pushing a button opening a telephone line between him and the astronaut acting as communicator to the spacecraft, he gave instructions to be relayed to the Apollo-13 crew. The instructions were routine. But they represented the thinking of dozens of experts and were based on data supplied by millions of dollars worth of computers.

Watching from the back of the control center—the heart of the Manned Space Center—were members of a committee of U.S. space pioneers. They included Air Force Lt. Gen. Dan Phillips, Dick Myers, the associate administrator for manned space flight, astronaut Frank Borman, Charles Mathews, the associate administrator for manned space flight, William B. Bergen, the president of North American Rockwell Co., which makes the spacecraft; Evans, the president of Grumman Aircraft Co., which made the lunar landing module; and Joseph G. Gavin, the senior vice-president for space of Grumman.

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### Radioactive Box On Apollo Heads For Davy Jones

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—The only thing to remain intact when the lunar module Aquarius burns up as it re-enters the earth's atmosphere tomorrow will be a 40-pound package containing radioactive plutonium.

The plutonium, which would have been used to power scientific experiments on the moon, is enclosed in a cask especially designed to remain intact in case the mission ended without a moon landing.

An official said the projected splashdown points—prime and alternate—are all in deep water and the cask of radioactive material will sink to the bottom of the ocean. He said it is unlikely that it will ever be recovered or that it will spread radioactivity.

After digesting and correlating the data, which is done almost instantly, the computer is prepared to spew out situation reports on almost anything connected with the flight that the flight director and his assistants might desire.

### And Hypothetical Questions

The computer also can handle hypothetical situations, such as "what will happen if . . . ?"

If a problem should arise and the flight director cannot propose a solution, he can ask the controllers for suggestions.

Each controller, in turn, has a staff he can ask for suggestions.

In appointing the special committee, Dr. Thomas O. Paine, NASA director, said there was no intention of taking any authority from the flight directors.

The committee has no line of authority whatsoever," Dr. Paine said.

In addition to Mr. Lunney, who is a 33-year-old aeronautical engineer, flight directors working the Apollo-13 flight are Gerald D. Griffin, 35, Eugene F. Kranz, 36, and Milton Windler, 38, all aeronautical engineers.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

## Experts Seek Crisis Cause Of Apollo-13

### 'Foreign Matter' In Oxygen Suspected

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—Engineers investigating events leading to Apollo-13's emergency in space believe "some sort of foreign matter" in an oxygen tank may have heated the gas until something burst, informed sources said today.

The highly placed space agency sources said many members of a hand-picked group of investigators reached this conclusion while trying to determine the condition of the Apollo-13 service module, where the explosion occurred Monday night.

"We started looking right away at the probable condition of the service module—with no intention of using it again but to establish what its effect would be on conditions of recovery of the astronauts, one source said.

Many members of the team believe some oxygen-system component is the most likely source. They reached this conclusion while trying to determine the sequence of events.

"Although a meteoroid impact can't be excluded as a possibility," one source said, "some of those engineers think a probable cause of the original event could have been a reaction between oxygen and some sort of foreign matter—the nature of which has not been determined in the tank itself, which heated



## Taxes Target, Too, in U.S.

## Street Battles Erupt After War Protests

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—Street violence broke out in Cambridge, Mass., Berkeley, Calif., Oxford, Ohio, and Washington, D.C., in the aftermath of demonstrations protesting the war in Vietnam and federal taxes that support it.

On Harvard Square in Cambridge a bank was set afire, hundreds of windows were broken, and police and firemen were stoned by young radicals, who had split off from a huge tax-protest rally at the Boston Common.

At the University of California in Berkeley, a student rally broke out into a march on a Navy ROTC building, and police used heavy doses of tear gas to turn back a crowd that threw rocks and balloons filled with paint.

At the University of Miami

(Ohio), 170 students were arrested when they refused to leave a campus ROTC building they had occupied after an anti-war rally. Tear gas was used to disperse a crowd of 3,000 students outside the building.

In the nation's capital, 13 persons were arrested during the several melees that broke out when 300 demonstrators split off from the main group of protesters and began throwing rocks and breaking windows.

Elsewhere across the country, thousands of Americans joined in peaceful protests against the payment of federal taxes that pay for the war in Vietnam. There were minor conflicts in New York and at a stockholders' meeting in Cleveland.

More than 4,000 college and high school students poured into Cambridge, smashing windows and looting a few stores after the rally on Boston Common. The crowd, which contained many blacks, was led by a group called the "Bobby Seale Contingent" in honor of the Black Panther leader scheduled to be tried on a murder charge in New Haven.

Cambridge police and Massachusetts state police used smoke bombs to disperse the crowd at first and then hurled tear gas to push it away from the square and in the direction of the Charles River.

At least 20 persons were hospitalized and two were seriously injured. Last night nearly 5,000 people were still in the streets, some of them ripping up bricks to hurl at police. The original crowd contained few Harvard students, but as the night wore on more from the university joined those in the streets.

At Berkeley, about 900 students left an anti-war rally on Sproul Plaza to march on the ROTC building. They threw rocks at the building and into the ranks of police, who then moved in with tear gas and clubbed several demonstrators.

The gas poured over large areas of the campus, drifting into classrooms from which hundreds of students fled with tears streaming down their cheeks.

At least six persons were arrested, and two were used as shields by police trying to move out of the crowd. A fire in one campus building caused \$2,000 in damage. There were repeated instances of students stoning police and police charging back with clubs.

From New York to San Francisco, there were militant speeches and a variety of anti-war gimmicks. Parading protesters surrounded Internal Revenue Service offices, dumped hundreds of "1040" forms in rivers, and urged audiences to stop paying taxes that support the war.

In Des Moines, Iowa, a crowd dumped tea in a river to re-enact the Boston Tea Party of 1773, a protest against paying British taxes. San Brown, national coordinator of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, told about 400 people there, "We are proud not to be silent. It is the President who is in-American when he cites silence as a virtue."

Elsewhere the rhetoric was more strident. In New York, David Delinger, one of the Chicago Seven, told 6,000 people outside the IRS center, "Don't give them (the government) your money. Give where it counts—to the Black Panthers and resistance movements."

About 7,000 people at a Chicago Loop rally heard Sen. Charles J. Goodell, R., N.Y., denounce a "war that brings nothing but death to Vietnam and thwarts our hopes for renewing our own nation."

**Nixon Going to Calif.**  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 16 (UPI).—President Nixon is scheduled to arrive at the Western White House next Thursday or Friday for a ten-day working vacation, it was learned yesterday. The Nixon family's last visit here was during the New Year holidays.

## Five Score and 7 Years Ago...

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., says the U.S. owes the town of Frederick, Md., \$200,000 "plus interest" for delaying an attack on Washington, D.C., during the Civil War. He has introduced a bill in the Senate to direct the government to pay this alleged debt. He said many historians believe Lt. Gen. Jubal Early's 24-hour stay in Frederick in 1862 allowed Gen. Ulysses S. Grant time to mass sufficient forces to stop a later Confederate assault on Washington by Gen. Early's troops.

## ACLU Files Suit, Opposes Opening Of Overseas Mail

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a suit here challenging the constitutionality of proposed federal regulations that would authorize customs officials to open mail from overseas without the recipient's permission, as currently required.

In announcing that the suit had been filed in the Federal District Court here, Melvin L. Wolff, legal director of the ACLU, said today that he had received evidence that the proposed regulations are already in effect, even though Post Office Department officials have denied this.

David A. Nelson, general counsel of the department, said in a telephone interview that the regulations are still under consideration as part of a series of measures the Nixon administration hopes to enact to stop the growing flow of pornography mailed into this country.

Mr. Nelson, recalling that the proposal had aroused some opposition in Congress, said: "We're dealing with an uncommonly sensitive problem that may require much more discussion before it is adopted. Mr. Wolff is simply wrong about this—the regulations have not been adopted."

But the union's legal director insisted that post office officials were already using suspicious material over to the customs authorities under the provisions of the proposed regulations and that he would seek a preliminary injunction to halt this alleged practice.

The ACLU maintains that regulations allowing the opening of first-class mail without a search warrant violate the guarantees of the Fourth Amendment prohibiting unreasonable search and seizure, Mr. Wolff said.



RIOT IN CAMBRIDGE—Demonstrators slung to the ground as helmeted, riot stick-armed police chase anti-war protesters who raced through the university center setting fires and smashing windows after a rally Wednesday on the Boston Common.

## Piccard Spots Beer Can at 600-Foot Level

HOBOKEN, N.J., April 16 (UPI).—Dr. Jacques Piccard, the underwater explorer, was asked by students during a lecture at Stevens Institute of Technology here what pollution he had observed 30 miles out at sea and 600 feet under water.

"We saw an old can of beer," the scientist replied.

## In Report to Senator

## U.S. Notes Possible Conflicts In Judge Blackmun's Rulings

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—The U.S. Justice Department disclosed today that Judge Harry Blackmun, President Nixon's new nomination for a seat on the Supreme Court, took part in three cases as an appeals judge concerning companies in which he held stock.

A letter from Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst to Sen. James Eastland, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which examines Supreme Court nominations, said that a full account of the facts of the cases was being made at Judge Blackmun's suggestion.

The 15-page letter also contained synopses of some of the major cases in which Judge Blackmun has participated on the federal bench, and a brief account of his personal finances, giving his net assets as about \$125,000.

Mr. Kleindienst told Sen. Eastland that it was the administration's view that there was no need for Judge Blackmun to disqualify himself in two cases involving Ford Motor Co. and one affecting the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—firms in which he held stock.

Haynsworth Recalled

Mr. Kleindienst's letter was the first intimation that Judge Blackmun might be in any way open to the sort of criticism directed at Judge Clement Haynsworth, who was rejected by the Senate. Judge Haynsworth was accused of a "lack of sensitivity" about a possible conflict of interest in some of his rulings involving companies in which he had an interest.

In this instance, the administration did not wait for the information about Judge Blackmun to be discovered by possible opponents of the nomination but chose instead to put the facts on the record at the earliest possible moment.

According to Mr. Kleindienst's letter, Judge Blackmun bought 50 shares of Ford stock in 1957 before becoming a federal judge. He later participated in two appeals decisions that in effect restored a \$24,500 award to Ford and set aside a \$12,500 action against the company.

23 Shares Purchased

During 1963 and 1964, the letter said, Judge Blackmun bought 22 shares of American Telephone and Telegraph stock. In 1967 he participated in a decision dismissing a suit for \$35,000 in damages against Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., an AT & T subsidiary.

The letter said that the value of Judge Blackmun's Ford stock at purchase was "slightly in excess of \$2,500" and the AT & T shares \$1,350.

"By any quantitative standards," the Justice Department official said, "Judge Blackmun's interest in the two Ford cases can only be described as microscopic."

Mr. Kleindienst noted that the federal statute that requires a judge to disqualify himself in cases in which he has a direct financial interest applies only if the holding is "substantial."

## HEW Rejects Plan to Test Children's Crime Potential

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—A proposal to the White House that all of this country's 6-year-old children be psychologically tested for their criminal potential has been deemed unfeasible by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

HEW said its view of the proposal, made to President Nixon last night by Dr. Arnold Rutschnecker of New York, is "most unfavorable."

Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, D., N.J., was informed of the HEW rejection of the proposal yesterday by a White House official. Rep. Gallagher had informed HEW and the White House of his intention to hold hearings on the Rutschnecker proposal.

White House staff members reached last night would only confirm the report that HEW has rejected the proposal, sent on Dec. 30 to the agency by John Ehrlichman, the President's assistant for domestic affairs.

No Details Given  
Details of the rejection were also unavailable from HEW, which was asked by Mr. Ehrlichman to advise the White House on the "adviseability of setting up pilot projects embodying some of these approaches."

The approaches of Dr. Rutschnecker to the problem of urban crime are tests for all children between the ages of 6 and 8. Those children found by the tests to have a potential for crime would be treated through a massive psychological and psychiatric program.

"The hard core," Dr. Rutschnecker said, should be confined to camps where they would learn more socially acceptable behavior patterns.

Psychiatrists and psychologists have denounced the plan as "ridiculous," "ignorant" and "Frankenstein fiction." HEW has remained silent for the 10 days since Dr. Rutschnecker's memorandum to President Nixon was made known. Rep. Gallagher, chairman of the

## Nixon Suggests Cleanup Drive In Great Lakes

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—President Nixon stepped up his anti-pollution campaign with a request yesterday to Congress for legislation to launch a cleanup campaign in the Great Lakes.

At the same time, he ordered a comprehensive study of ocean pollution to determine if new legislation is needed to protect sea life. The President said that the New York area alone annually dumps 48 million tons of dredging, sludge and other materials into the Atlantic—an amount that would cover Manhattan Island to a depth of one foot in two years.

In a special message, Mr. Nixon told Congress that a \$70-million outlay was needed in the first year of the program to end the dumping of polluted dredge spoil in the Great Lakes. The federal government should put up \$35 million and local governments \$35 million to get the program started, he said.

## N.Y. Press Talks at Crucial Point

## U.S. Truck Strikes Force Plants to Shut

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP).—Wildcat strikes by truck drivers in scattered cities across the nation caused layoffs today in industries crippled by the walkouts.

In other labor disputes, teachers remained on strike in Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Muskogee, Okla.

In New York, a federal mediator attending negotiations involving the four major daily newspapers, said that the talks had "reached a critical stage."

Parts shortages due to the trucking strikes were cited by American Motors Corp. in its announcement that 10,000 workers were being laid off today and tomorrow at plants in Milwaukee, Kenosha, Wis., and Brampton, Ontario.

## 3,180 Laid Off

A General Electric Co. plant in Louisville, Ky., where 3,180 workers already have been laid off, said that 500 more employees would be released today.

International Harvester Co. announced in Chicago that 4,500 employees were being laid off at several plants, including 2,500 at a Springfield, Ohio, plant. The company said that all plants would be nearly shut down next week if the truck strikes continue.

Among the cities hit by the truck strikes were Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Akron, Ohio, and Buffalo, N.Y.

The truck drivers were striking to protest a tentative nationwide contract which provides wage increases of \$1.10 over three years. The Teamsters Union is preparing to hold a national referendum

on the contract. Drivers currently average \$4 an hour.

Some manufacturers predicted that the layoffs would reach vast proportions unless a settlement was reached before next week.

In Pittsburgh, major steel producers said that a week-long strike by independent steel haulers might force them to shut down operations.

U.S. Steel and other producers made the statement in asking a Pittsburgh federal judge to end the walkout by the Fraternal Association of Steel Haulers.

The Los Angeles dispute, in which more than half of the city's 25,000 teachers were idle for the fourth day, was termed a "local issue" by Gov. Ronald Reagan. However, Mayor Sam Yorty blamed Gov. Reagan and the state for giving "inadequate" financial aid.

In the New York newspaper negotiations, mediator Theodore W. Kheel said: "We will be able to determine shortly if there is any possibility of an agreement, or if the parties will continue to remain far apart."

## And 8-Cent First-Class Letters

## Nixon Asks Patronage-Free, 'Pay as You Go' Post Office

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—President Nixon asked Congress today to put the nation's postal service on a patronage-free basis and to raise mailmen's pay, but scaled down to eight cents his previous request for a ten-cent first class letter rate.

The first class stamp increase from the present six-cent rate would generate more than \$1.5 billion he said, with a temporary contribution from the Treasury, that would put the new system "on the road to a sound, pay-as-you-go operation," he added.

Under the proposals, outlined to congressional leaders before being sent to the House and Senate in a special message, the price of an airmail stamp would remain at ten cents.

A plan for reorganizing the Post Office Department on a patronage-free, pay-as-you-go basis was negotiated by the Post Office Department and seven postal unions as the second phase of an arrangement worked out after the recent national wildcat postal strike.

The agreement also calls for an 8 percent pay raise for postal workers and a mechanism for resolving possible future disputes before they could result in a strike.

In other congressional action: In a surprise turnabout, the House Armed Services Committee today restored \$152 million for a third nuclear aircraft carrier and tentatively approved a military procurement authorization totaling \$20.24 billion.

Chairman L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., said a final vote will not be taken until a study ordered by Congress to justify the carrier is completed—and he indicated that could be as early as next week.

The committee had cut the \$152 million for the carrier out of the bill for all practical purposes last Tuesday on the argument the study could not be completed before next September, so the funds could not be used anyway.

All efforts to cut funds for the Safeguard anti-missile system from the authorization for ships, missiles, planes and other hardware were defeated by the committee.

Over the objection of bankers, the Senate has voted to outlaw mailing of unsolicited credit cards.

## 4 Senators Say Form 1040 Is Taxing Comprehension

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—Four senators complained yesterday that the new Form 1040 is a driving American taxpayers crazy.

Speaking out on the final day for filing 1969 income tax returns, Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R., Md., introduced a bill that would create a 15-member advisory commission on federal tax forms "composed of taxpayers."

It would pass on new forms before they were issued, making sure they were written in "common, everyday American English."

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md., wrote Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy asking him to bring back the old, small and simple card, Form 1040A, used previously by low and middle-income taxpayers. He called the new form "bewildering and discouraging" and "complicated and puzzling" even for taxpayers used to the old long Form 1040.

Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, told a Senate subcommittee on the aging that the new form is a particular hardship on the elderly, "many of whom have reduced reading ability caused by failing eyesight as well as perhaps a diminished capacity for comprehension."

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., told the Senate the American taxpayer "has a proper complaint."

He said they can scarcely believe their tax dollars are spent wisely "when the tax forms themselves are visible advertisements of bureaucratic inefficiency."

Sen. Moss said the Internal Revenue Service told him the changes were made in the old short form to save money for taxpayers who were losing out by not claiming deductions, credits and exclusions. He said he appreciated the IRS motives but could not accept its explanation.

## Banker Says War Distorts U.S. Economy

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—The board chairman of the country's largest bank branded U.S. involvement in Vietnam "a tragic national mistake" yesterday.

In addition to dividing and confusing Americans, it has distorted the economy and hurt business profits, Louis B. Lundborg of the Bank of America told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It was one of the strongest attacks to date on U.S. policy in Southeast Asia by a major figure of the corporate community.

Mr. Lundborg said the United States business community has reached the point of diminishing returns from defense-related technology and that research and development expenditures may actually be reducing the rate of economic growth.

First Witness  
He was the leadoff witness of month-long hearings by the committee into what Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., called "the impact of the war on the everyday lives and attitudes of the American people."

In his testimony, Mr. Lundborg sought to refute "reckless and often deliberately malicious charges" that the U.S. business community has supported the Vietnam war in an effort to reap huge profits.

Despite "the protestations of the New Left to the contrary," he said, "the fact is that an end to the war would be good, not bad, for American business."

During the four years before Vietnam escalation, corporate profits after taxes rose 71 percent, Mr. Lundborg said, but from 1966 through 1969 they only increased 9.2 percent.

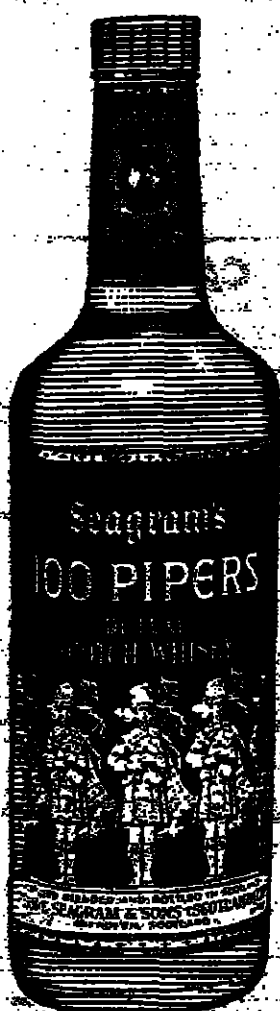
He conceded that statistics are inadequate to make a conclusive case about deteriorating profits.

But "we do have more than adequate data to demonstrate that the escalation of the war in Vietnam has seriously distorted the American economy, has inflamed inflationary pressures, has drained resources that are desperately needed to overcome serious domestic problems confronting our country and has dampened the rate of growth in profits on both a before and after tax basis," he said.

## The 100 Pipers Legend.

Our legend claims if you sip a perfect Scotch you'll hear 100 pipers play.

That's a lot of Pipers. But then 100 Pipers is a lot of Scotch.



100 Pipers Scotch. From Seagram, Scotland.

100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.







## U.S. Planes Hit Targets in Cambodia

## 28 GIs Die, 69 Wounded in Day's Combat

SAIGON, April 16 (UPI)—U.S. fighter-bombers attacked targets inside Cambodia yesterday in retaliation for a North Vietnamese mortar attack across the border into South Vietnam, the U.S. command said today.

The command also reported 28 Americans killed and 69 wounded in yesterday's fighting, the costliest one-day toll since the enemy's spring offensive began April 1.

Fifteen of the Americans died and 32 were wounded in what military spokesmen called the worst booty-trap incident of the Vietnam war.

An American 105 mm. artillery shell fired by the Viet Cong as a booty trap exploded late yesterday when it was triggered by a soldier moving with his unit over a hilltop near the South China Sea, 305 miles northeast of Saigon.

The blast set off mortar shells carried by other infantrymen.

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese gunners maintained a high level of shelling across Vietnam last night and early today, bombarding 42 allied targets. Fifteen of the attacks were against American units. One American was killed and ten wounded, military spokesmen said.

U.S. spokesmen said the American air attack on Cambodia targeted a mortar position after Communist gunners had hit a South Vietnamese civilian defense group position near the border.

## Bomb Kills 2 in Saigon

SAIGON, April 16 (UPI)—A terrorist bomb being transported through the crowded streets of Saigon's Chinese section of Cholon exploded during the evening rush hour today, killing two persons and wounding seven, military sources reported.

A homemade claymore-type mine containing about 15 pounds of plastic explosive was being transported on a three-wheel motorcycle when it blew up, killing the driver and a woman passing on a

## Henry du Pont, Industrialist, Is Dead at 71

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16 (AP)—Henry du Pont, 71, a former vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and a great-grandson of the company's founder, Elsie du Pont, died Monday at his home in Greenville, a suburb of Mr. du Pont had suffered a stroke last October.

Mr. du Pont had been a vice-president and member of the company's executive committee from 1950 to 1963. At his death he was a member of the board of directors and finance committee.

A graduate of Yale University, Mr. du Pont also studied mechanical and aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and received a bachelor of science degree in 1923. He joined the du Pont company as assistant treasurer in 1928 and the following year was transferred to engineering research and development. For some years afterward, he headed the technical division of the engineering department.

## Robert Riggs

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (UPI)—Robert Riggs, 74, an artist whose lithographs of circuses and prizefighters are in several important collections, died Wednesday night of a heart ailment at his home.

Besides winning many medals for advertising art from the Art Directors Club, Mr. Riggs received the Pennell Memorial Medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Frank Logan Medal for watercolor and for lithography of the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Riggs served in the Army in World War I with a medical unit in France. He attended the Académie Julien in Paris and the Art Students League in New York. His works have been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Library of Congress, Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Art Institute of Chicago, Los Angeles Museum and the Copenhagen Museum.

## Bryan Downey

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (AP)—The death of Bryan Downey, 73, a prizefighter who claimed the world middleweight championship after a controversial match with Johnny Wilson in 1921 in Cleveland, was disclosed Tuesday.

Mr. Downey died March 28 in Veterans Hospital, in West Los Angeles.

In the disputed match, the referee had awarded the match to Mr. Wilson on a foul but the Cleveland Boxing Commission overruled the verdict and gave the fight to Mr. Downey on a knockout. Harry Greb cleared up the title claims when he beat both fighters in 1922.

## Vladimir Martemyanov

MOSCOW, April 16 (Reuters)—A Soviet sports newspaper today reported the death of former world international aerobic champion Vladimir Martemyanov, 34, but did not give any details on his death.

## DEATH NOTICE

Medicine Professor GREGG, 80, died April 16, 1970, in the Church North Church in Boston. The funeral took place on the same day in the family tomb in the same church. The burial took place in the same church. The burial took place in the same church.

motorbike. All the dead and wounded were Vietnamese. It was the third terrorist incident in Saigon this week. The city was the target of Communist 122-mm. rockets Monday night and this morning that killed two persons and wounded 50.

Police, Students Clash  
SAIGON, April 16 (Reuters)—



AFTER TESTIFYING—Capt. Ernest L. Medina and his attorney, F. Lee Bailey, meet the press after appearing before a congressional subcommittee opening an inquiry into the alleged My Lai massacre.

## House Panel Forced to Subpoena Army Witnesses in My Lai Probe

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—The chairman of a special congressional investigation of the alleged My Lai massacre said yesterday that he had to subpoena Army witnesses because the Pentagon refused to produce them voluntarily.

Rep. Edward Hebert, D., La., made the accusation after his House Armed Services subcommittee heard six of those witnesses in closed session, including Capt. Ernest Medina, one of the defendants in the case.

Capt. Medina's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, supported Rep. Hebert's

accusation and went one step further. He said that the Army was so opposed to Capt. Medina testifying that, as of Tuesday night, it had ordered him to refuse to appear, even though he had been served with a subpoena.

"They countermanded that order at 3 a.m. this morning," Mr. Bailey said yesterday. He said that he had no objection to Capt. Medina testifying.

He praised ousted Prince Norodom Sihanouk as keeping Cambodia out of the conflict through his diplomacy. He contended that the conflict "already involves the potential of an ugly genocide by government-stimulated mob action against the several hundred thousand Vietnamese civilians . . . who have lived in reasonable peace in Cambodia."

Sen. Mansfield said that "what was for a decade and a half the only oasis of peace in Indochina has been turned into a bloody battlefield in the space of one month."

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Sen. Mansfield told the Senate that the only way for the United States to avoid being dragged into another Vietnam was to "not intervene in any way, shape or form."

At the State Department, when asked about reported massacres of Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia, Mr. McGlothy said: "We have no information of our own to confirm such reports."

When asked whether such massacres, if they did take place, would affect U.S. policy toward the new Cambodian government, he said that "any mass killing of innocent people is abhorrent and warrants condemnation."

Mr. McGlothy declined to say whether the administration, if it did decide to supply arms to Cambodia, would consult first with Congress. However, previously, Secretary of State William P. Rogers has indicated that there would be consultations in such a case.

Latent anti-Vietnamese feeling has always been present in Cambodia and since the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk the new government has exploited this feeling as part of a campaign to discredit him.

About one-sixth of the Vietnamese in Cambodia are Roman Catholics. The number of ethnic Cambodians who are Catholic is insignificant. This is a major reason that the Catholic Church in Cambodia has become almost totally identified with the Vietnamese. In the popular mind the church has also become identified with the Viet Cong—as indicated by home Viet Cong posters plastered on some churches.

In the past, the Catholic villages have managed to stay fairly clear of the Viet Cong agents working among the Vietnamese population. While there was peace, many had good relations with local authorities. This situation is now breaking down.

"We are not Communists, we are Christians," complained one village elder. Nonetheless, the authorities took away the young men and women of his village and put them in a temporary camp as Viet Cong suspects.

In Neak Luong, which is about 50 miles from Phnom Penh on the main road to Saigon, and the border province of Svay Rieng, Cambodian Army troops have set up one such camp in a school. Another camp is just upriver. Newsmen and other outsiders are barred.

Naturally the Vietnamese living along the river banks are fearful. The grapevine brings daily stories of more deaths and everyone knows about the massacre at Prasat, just 60 miles away, where Cambodian Army troops last week shot about 80 Vietnamese, mostly women and children.

There was speculation that the bodies now floating down the Mekong past Neak Luong were from the Catholic village of Meak Krassar, about 16 miles upstream. The village was burned last Monday and Tuesday and most of its 1,500 people reportedly took refuge in the countryside.

"Everyone wants to run away but there is no place to go," one village elder said through an interpreter. "What can we do?" "It is not pretty, this war," said a Catholic priest watching the Mekong tragedy.

Allied sources said that American helicopters were continuing to use the base to bring in supplies and haul out wounded. At Bouam Long, a government outpost northeast of the Plain des Jarres and about 48 miles northeast of Sam Thong, Communist artillery fire continued despite U.S. air strikes.

## U.S. Arms Aid Is Requested By Cambodia

## Assistance Would Not Include Troops

By Robert Siner  
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The State Department said today that the United States has under consideration a request by the Cambodian government for military aid.

Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey told newsmen that "through our embassy in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian government has requested military assistance from the United States. The request is being examined."

Mr. McCloskey did not provide any information as to what kind of assistance the Cambodians are asking for but officials said the request did not include troops.

Meanwhile, on the Senate floor, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield urged the administration to turn down the Cambodian request.

"The road out of Vietnam for this nation does not lead by way of arms supply or any other involvement in this new extension of the Indochina tragedy into Cambodia," the Montana Democrat said.

He warned that the appeal was another of "the siren songs" that have lured the United States again and again into the "morass of Southeast Asia."

"We do know, or we ought to know on the basis of experience, that even with a massive infusion of American equipment, we are likely to have a minimal constructive effect on that upheaval and we will open the door to another destructive impact on our own national interest," he said.

End of an Oasis  
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## Reds Widen Their Attack In Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 16 (AP)—Vietnamese Communist forces have widened their attacks in Cambodia and are now threatening more than one-third of the country in a broad area.

Viet Cong units, calling themselves the "New Sihanouk Army" in honor of the deposed head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, are advancing on four major fronts now, and others could soon be opened.

The broadening assault coincided with reports that a Peking radio broadcast heard here said Prince Sihanouk would return from the Chinese capital to Cambodia tomorrow.

Since he was ousted March 18, and the new government began attempting to push the Vietnamese Communists out of Cambodian sanctuaries, the Communists have turned their fury on Cambodia.

The new Viet Cong military line runs from the eastern central town of Krok, a major rubber plantation area, south in a sweeping line through Kompong Trach, around Svay Rieng and then over to the Mekong River.

Last Bastion Threatened  
Virtually all of the area known as the "Parrot's beak," which bites deep into South Vietnam, is now under Viet Cong control. The last holdout is Svay Rieng and it is now threatened on three sides.

Cambodian gunboats patrolling south from the crossing regularly come under small-arms fire and attacks from recoilless rifles, the militia commander said.

On the west bank of the Mekong and south of Phnom Penh, Viet Cong forces have pushed up toward the provincial capital of Takeo.

Military commanders report that mixed Viet Cong-North Vietnamese units have moved into the Elephant Mountains south of Takeo in force. Other units coming up the west bank of the Mekong could outflank Takeo defenders.

These Communist movements appear to be accomplished through infiltration of small units, which cut roads and prepare defenses for other infiltrators slipping in behind.

Fire on Danish Tanker  
PALERMO, Sicily, April 16 (AP)—Fire today seriously damaged the engine room of the 26,350-ton Danish oil tanker Esso Arbus, docked here for repairs. No injuries were reported.



A RE-BEGINNING—Second round of SALT negotiations opened yesterday in Vienna. At left, foreground, is the chief Soviet delegate Vladimir Semyonov. The chief U.S. delegate, Gerard Smith is at far right, smiling.

## All Indochina in Paris Talks

## Reds Charge U.S. Helped Cambodians in 'Massacre'

By Henry Giniger  
PARIS, April 16 (NYT)—North Vietnam and its Southern Communist allies have accused the United States of penetrating deeply into Cambodia and of helping the present regime in Phnom Penh to "massacre" Vietnamese.

The accusations were made at the 63d session of the Vietnam peace talks. They were answered by similar ones from the American side, which charged the Communists with conducting "combat operations" in Cambodia and Laos.

Both sides agreed they had gotten nowhere on the basic question of a settlement in Vietnam. The session reflected to such an extent the spreading conflict that it became apparent that the conference had now gone beyond Vietnam and had become concerned with Indochina as a whole.

North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) blamed the Phnom Penh government of Premier Lon Nol and Deputy Premier Sisowath Sirk Matak for an alleged massacre of 100 Vietnamese at Prasat, a village in Cambodia.

The Prasat killings were likened to the massacre at My Lai.

"Dangerous Adventure"  
Dinh Ba Thi, deputy chief of the Revolutionary Government's delegation, said: "The present situation in Indochina proves that the U.S. is running headlong into an extremely dangerous adventure."

He said that "from South Vietnam, American troops continuously thrust deep into Cambodian territory to give a hand to the Lon Nol-Sirk Matak reactionary group in opposing the Cambodian people, and persecute and massacre Vietnamese residents living in that country."

Philip C. Habib, the American negotiator, said that the root of the problem in Laos and Cambodia was the "accepted fact" that the Communists were conducting combat operations in the area and were using those countries as a base of operations against South Vietnam.

He dismissed the Communist statements as "erroneous charges and blatant distortions" and attempted to keep the discussion on Vietnam.

But Stephen Ledogar, the American press spokesman, when asked about ways of getting the other side to discuss Vietnamese problems, said: "We are pretty much out of ideas. It takes two to negotiate."

Hunt for Journalists  
PARIS, April 16 (Reuters)—A spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation at the peace talks said here today that Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk has asked his supporters to look out for ten foreign journalists missing on assignments in Indochina.

## Second Round of SALT Opens In Vienna on a Cautious Note

(Continued from Page 1)  
The Nixon message reaffirmed what he had said at Helsinki: hope for an agreement on limitation and eventual reduction of strategic arsenals "with proper recognition of the legitimate security interests of the United States and the Soviet Union and of third countries."

Then the President added that Mr. Smith's instructions "will enable you to move from general explorations, to a discussion of more specific proposals toward these ends." Mr. Nixon also told Mr. Smith that "you have authority to approach the issues in the most comprehensive manner."

A comprehensive agreement would curb the deployment of rival multiple nuclear warheads on missile systems as well as curb anti-missile defense systems. Mr. Nixon's use of the word "approach" in reference to a possible "comprehensive" agreement reflected the known administration caution on this critical issue.

The President also expressed the hope that the Soviet delegation had come to Vienna with "the same determination" as the Americans "to bring about a mutually acceptable agreement."

There is considerable discussion now within the U.S. delegation as to what is going on in the Kremlin and whether the widely expected changes in the Politburo, about which there is however no hard information, will have a fallout effect on the SALT talks.

The dominant view appears to be that any Kremlin changes are more likely to stiffen the Soviet position here on SALT than to liberalize it.

Brezhnev Speech Echoed  
Mr. Semyonov gave no clue but it was noted that he quoted Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's Tuesday speech in Khar'kov to the effect that Moscow would welcome "a reasonable accommodation" and would "do its best for these negotiations to be useful." At least in quoting Mr. Brezhnev, whose position seems the most secure in the Kremlin, Mr. Semyonov was on safe ground.

The first opportunity for an exchange of views behind closed doors will come when the two delegations have their first business session tomorrow afternoon at the Soviet Embassy. A second meeting is scheduled for next Monday morning at the U.S. Embassy.

Today's 30-minute televised opening ceremony was held at the Belvedere, an in-city palace, where the Austrian State Treaty was signed almost 50 years ago. The treaty evacuated the Red Army from Austria and set this small nation on its current neutral course in international relations.

Austrian Foreign Minister Kurt Waldheim sounded very much as his Finnish counterpart had sounded last November when the Helsinki talks opened. Mr. Waldheim hoped for "a turning point" in the history of disarmament (a word both his powers avoid here) and "a new phase" in East-West relations.

Mr. Waldheim also referred to the fact that the same ornate room in the Belvedere Palace had been used for signing the Austrian State Treaty. But Nikita S. Khrushchev then was in charge of Austria's fate, and he was probably took the Red Army out of Austria as a step he knew would, as it did, lead to the summit meeting he then wanted with President Eisenhower.

That 1954 summit conference, at Geneva, gave the Russians a form of parity in international standing. Now Moscow has reached a phase of rough parity in nuclear arms. Mr. Semyonov said today that "it is from these—situations of principle—that is the policy of peaceful co-existence between nations despite differing social systems—and a desire for what he termed "stronger international security and disarmament," that the Soviet Union had come to Vienna to "approach the strategic arms race."

U.S. experts speculate that what has happened is that the Soviet Union, wanting to de-escalate the dispute and to withdraw Vasily V. Kuznetsov, first deputy foreign minister, from the prolonged talks, decided to make a limited concession to Peking.

Mr. Kuznetsov is now likely to withdraw from the Peking discussions and they will be turned over to Soviet ambassador, these sources suggest. This would restore ambassadorial-level representation between the two arch-rivals for Communist world leadership for the first time since 1966.

The Soviet Union and China withdrew their ambassadors that year during a period of violent outbursts and physical attacks on foreign embassies in Peking at the outset of China's convulsive cultural revolution.



## Salt II

The sorry truth about the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) that have resumed in Vienna is that hopes for halting the nuclear missile race ride for the moment with the Soviet delegation.

President Nixon reportedly has decided to reject the resolution voted by three-fourths of the Senate urging him to propose an immediate Soviet-American moratorium in the further deployment of offensive and defensive strategic weapons and in the flight-testing of MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Unless Moscow now makes a straightforward public proposal to freeze the nuclear balance at present parity levels while negotiations proceed, the continuing missile race will multiply manifold the numbers of strategic delivery vehicles on both sides.

Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev this week said that prospects for the talks will be favorable "if American opinion succeeds in overcoming resistance by the arms manufacturers and the military." But the fact is that the resistance of the Nixon administration to a missile freeze will be difficult to overcome as long as it can argue that the Soviet Union is not prepared to forgo either defensive anti-ballistic missiles (ABM) or offensive MIRV multiple warheads. On the contrary, a clear Soviet proposal to ban both weapons and halt further deployment of ICBMs might insure a Senate cutoff of ABM and MIRV appropriations while the proposal is being explored.

The central issue that faces the SALT

negotiators is whether to halt further expansion of strategic weapons on both sides or to fix higher ceilings on some weapons to permit completion of ongoing programs and even let some weapons run free.

Unilateral verification of a missile freeze admittedly may fail to detect some violations. But an uncontrolled arms race involves far more risk than the possibility of undetected violations of a unilaterally verified missile freeze. Moreover, violations extensive enough fundamentally to alter the strategic balance would be detected in time for countermeasures, in the opinion of the Central Intelligence Agency and former Pentagon and presidential science advisers. One of these authorities, Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky of Stanford, has argued persuasively that a small step in arms limitation may be both harder to negotiate and more risky than a large step.

"The more far-reaching the prohibition of the SALT treaty, the less important the question of cheating becomes," he said in a recent lecture. "A freeze of the 'status quo' at present levels of strategic armaments is easier to police than a treaty specifying agreed numbers of components (missiles, radars, etc.) of permitted strategic systems. It is easier to recognize changes than to interpret in detail what is discovered."

The moment clearly calls for thinking big, not small. The chief question at Vienna is whether the Nixon and Brezhnev administrations are capable of it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



**'Right, Chief—If We Go After Everybody, We're Bound to Hit a Criminal Some Time.'**

## The Strategy of Meaning

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The second session of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) which just started in Vienna is unlikely to produce dramatic results. The talks come at an unfortunate moment, since nobody could have foreseen when their date was fixed that the Soviet government would then be engaged in internal political convulsions.

The Moscow hierarchy seems on the verge of a major shake-up and it is therefore improbable that the Kremlin will be prepared right now to contemplate critical decisions. After all, the implicit purpose of SALT is to work toward world peace by establishing a kind of international power balance enduring for decades and this requires enormous policy commitments.

Every sign points to consolidation of Leonid Brezhnev's authority as complete host. Various branches of Moscow's intelligence and "disinformation" services have taken pains to leak indications that Brezhnev is firmly in the saddle, that his opponents have lost out, and that prominent associates, such as Premier Alexei Kosygin, may soon be quietly dropped by the wayside.

### Stable Appearances

Of course there is little chance that these changed kaleidoscopic patterns will become known before May because the present ruling order wants to maintain stable appearances until after this month's deeply self-congratulatory celebrations honoring Lenin's centenary.

The strengthening of Brezhnev's power need not alter tentative outlines of the SALT talks as delineated in Helsinki. A government in

which Brezhnev is host instead of *primus inter pares* would presumably continue the same fundamental Soviet policy on arms control.

Perhaps a team in which Brezhnev was supreme commander might be less inclined to encourage a balanced and rationalized Soviet economy in the Western sense than a team in which the technocratic Kosygin could speak with influence. A wholly Brezhnev regime would be more likely to demand consumer sacrifices for the sake of arms investment and might also shake out some powerful marshals such as Khrushchev's old friend Andrei Grechko.

In any case the first Vienna meetings will devote themselves to the immensely important subject of defining precisely what a strategic weapon is. In Helsinki the Russians claimed that any arm that could strike the U.S.S.R.—regardless of whether it was fired—should be termed "strategic."

### U.S. Thinking

The point is understandable from Moscow's viewpoint, even if it runs counter to American military doctrine. Washington's tendency has always been to measure the delivery distance of projectiles, terming those of short range tactical, those of long range strategic.

But the Russians argue their country comes directly under the potential firing pattern of thousands of U.S. nuclear warheads made available to NATO, stationed in Europe and described as tactical, whereas the United States itself can only be hit back by ultra-long-range weapons, planes, land-based missiles or sea-based missiles borne to launching range by submarines.

The implication would therefore be that present estimates of U.S. strategic atomic delivery systems—4,335 as against 1,880 for Russia—are in fact far larger than this calculation (by Britain's Institute of Strategic Studies). The Soviet definition would add nuclear warheads classified by Washington as "tactical" and stored in Europe for NATO but under the control of American carrier fleets.

One way the Russians are trying to right this imbalance (from their own viewpoint) even before any agreement on definitions is by shilly-shallying into medium-range missile sites (now aimed only at European targets) new intercontinental, long-range missiles.

### Vital Semantics

Seemingly semantical points are of vital importance in establishing accord on power relationships before any balance can be discussed. There must be agreement on what is being talked about before there can be agreement on any freeze of existing weapons systems, much less their removal.

This is not only a military matter but a political one. It relates directly to the implied threat each superpower feels itself under, vis-à-vis the other, and also to the protection accorded by each superpower to its own allies.

Precise definitions are imperative preconditions to either arms reduction or limitation because each side must know what the other means. However, judging by the contentions of internal Soviet politics right now, the delegations meeting in Vienna have plenty of time to discuss the meaning of meaning before any moment for diplomatic action can be deemed ripe.

## Brandt's East Policy And U.S. Relations

By John M. Goshko

BONN.—Chancellor Willy Brandt's opponents, probing for targets in his attempt to improve relations with Eastern Europe, have started to zero in on the question of how this affects U.S.-West German ties.

For the past month, the political opposition has been slowly crystallizing a line of attack centered on the contention that Brandt's Eastern policy does not really enjoy the confidence of Washington.

That this approach is now building up steam was underscored Wednesday when Brandt gave the Bundestag a brief report on his meeting with President Nixon in Washington last week.

As one German newspaper commented, his speech "contained no new information," and was notable mainly because it provoked a heated exchange between the leader of Brandt's Social Democratic party in the Bundestag, Herbert Wehner, and the parliamentary floor leader for the Christian Democratic opposition, Egon Bahr.

What seemed to touch off the name-calling duel was the persistence of Bahr and other Christian Democratic deputies in citing U.S. press reports implying that the Nixon administration has doubts about Brandt's multi-pronged series of negotiations with Eastern European countries.

In recent days, the Christian Democrats and their press allies have been placing heavy stress on reports from Washington pointing out that Mr. Nixon failed to issue a public commendation of Brandt's Eastern policy.

In addition, a stir has been caused here by a New York Times editorial [published in yesterday's Herald Tribune] contending that Bonn's efforts "have been greeted with public coolness and private questioning in Washington." This editorial was specifically cited by Bahr.

### 'Light Already Green'

In his Bundestag speech, Brandt insisted that he has "the understanding, support and trust" of Mr. Nixon despite the absence of a public endorsement. Moreover, he added, those who think he went to Washington in hopes of obtaining a "green light" for his Eastern policy "are mistaken because 'the light was already green when I arrived for the talks.'"

In the view of many analysts here, this growing debate about the U.S. attitude is prompted by what seems to be a Nixon ad-

ministration desire to be deliberately ambiguous. The result is to enable the opposing sides here to claim either that the light is half empty or half full—depending upon whether the aim is to attack or to defend Brandt's policy.

Privately, U.S. officials both here and in Washington have presented a unanimous front in contending that Brandt's policy is in line with Mr. Nixon's hopes for shifting global politics from confrontation to negotiation.

As a result, U.S. sources say Washington endorses the principle of West German negotiation with the Soviet Union and the East European allies. This much, at least, Mr. Nixon has either said himself or has allowed to be said in his name.

Beyond this point, however, the U.S. position becomes much less clear. While Washington approves the concept of negotiation, it is said, it has taken no stand on the specific negotiating tactics being pursued by Brandt, and it also is reserving judgment on any possible results from these negotiations.

### Open Options

Most neutral German political observers tend to interpret this vagueness as a deliberate attempt by the Nixon administration to keep its options open.

If Brandt's initiatives prove successful, they say, there still will be plenty of opportunity for Washington to embrace them. Conversely, if the Eastern policy goes off the tracks or turns in directions inimical to U.S. interests, Mr. Nixon currently is holding it at sufficient arm's length to disown the whole business.

Additionally, there do seem to be some definite cleavages in U.S. policy-making circles toward the Eastern policy. Some American officials are clearly optimistic about the chances for at least limited success, others are known to have nagging fears that Brandt will weaken the Western position without getting any substantial concessions in return, and still others regard it as such a long-range process that no clear-cut forecast can be made about its potential success or failure.

Undoubtedly, all of these factors contribute to the ambiguity of the U.S. position and are likely to keep it so for some time to come. Now the question is whether this ambiguity might provide the basis for a serious and even crippling assault on Brandt's Eastern policy.

## Letters

### Incredible Trial

Re Mr. Hobart's letter in the April 14 IET suggesting that the 16 Guatemalan political prisoners whose release was being bargained for by the kidnappers of Ambassador Von Sprenckel be tried for conspiracy to commit that kidnapping and murder.

As an American lawyer I believe that the following suggestion is both just and ethical:

The French government should have G. Deane Hobart stand trial for inexcusable. In most American states such a charge carries the death penalty if a conviction results.

The 16 prisoners have enough to worry about without having charges fabricated against them from across an ocean.

This same brand of factually imaginative lawyering thinking is to be thanked for the recent rash of Nixon anticrime proposals, which do less to endanger crime than civil liberties.

FRANCIS KEBOT.

Aix-en-Provence.

### Buz Off

Vice-President Agnew's unprecedented alliance with the sympathetic portrayal of violent resistance to the representatives of law and order in the current "Bus Sawyer" strip sets me wondering about what is going on in the administration.

Mr. Agnew has perhaps been too preoccupied with the hazards of lowered standards of excellence at the University of Michigan, or is he suffering from a false sense of security because of the acceptably

anti-marijuana theme of Mr. Sawyer's last adventure. Attorney General Mitchell has, I suspect, been misled by Mrs. Mitchell, who is a feminine activist whose sympathies must surely lie with the ladies in the trees.

Secretary of the Interior Hickel's silence is understandable, since one gathers the trees will be conserved, although presumably not just for conservation's sake.

Perhaps the explanation for this apparent lapse of vigilance over the licentiousness and irresponsibility of the modern American press lies in President Nixon's recent Budget Message, in whose list of national priorities the end to pollution came before the stamping out of crime.

Since the example set by Bus Sawyer must have untold influence on the thinking of the Silent Majority, it is high time the administration made perfectly clear its attitude to this portrayal of a conflict in values—civil disobedience, conservation, and the proper place of women. Otherwise, the Silent Majority may find itself somewhat up in the air, say, hanging precariously from a tree limb.

FRANKLIN PHILIP.

Paris.

### Kirk's 'Law'

It is a revealing irony of our time that one of the conservative spokesmen for the "law and order" principle, Gov. Claude Kirk, took control of Manatee County schools by firing the elected board, and instructed teachers and students to ignore federal law. Governor Kirk's desegregation ruling, whose "law" JEANNIE PFABER.

Cambridge, England.

## Blackmun: A Favorable First Impression

Making good on his promise—or was it a threat?—to turn away from the South, President Nixon has gone to the upper Midwest in his effort to fill the existing vacancy on the Supreme Court. In the process, he has found a man who seems to meet most of his specifications as well as most of the specifications of his critics. Judge Blackmun has had many years of judicial experience and a reputation for being a thoughtful, fair and able lawyer and judge. It is too early to make a definite appraisal of him; that must wait for the Judiciary Committee's hearings. But our first impression, indeed the impression of almost everyone who has been asked about him, is highly favorable.

That impression, of course, has nothing to do with where he was born or where he lives. Unlike the President, we believe that a Southerner with what appear to be Judge Blackmun's credentials would meet no substantial opposition in the Senate. The simple fact is that geography has little to do with the work of the Supreme Court. And geographical considerations are the least important of the criteria that ought to be used in selecting and confirming justices. Mr. Nixon was right last summer when he said he was not going to have a Jewish seat on the court and he ought not to believe he must have a Southern seat. In fact, if geographical balance was as important to him last Thursday as he made it sound, the President must have had a change of heart over the weekend. Judge Blackmun is his second nominee from Minnesota unless Chief Justice Burger is considered as coming from Virginia, in which case Mr. Nixon has already placed a Southerner on the court.

The White House stresses, and quite naturally, considering the presidential rhetoric of recent months, that Judge Blackmun is a "strict constructionist." We've been bothered by that term ever since it came into wide usage and thus we were heartened by Judge Blackmun's response when he was asked if he is a strict constructionist. "Oh, that's a label," he replied. "I don't know what it means." We don't either, since it is quite correct to describe both Justice Black and Justice Harlan as strict constructionists and they often disagree. Similarly, it is difficult to conceive of Justice Frankfurter, one of those frequently cited as a strict constructionist, and Sen. Thurmond, a leader of the calls for more strict constructionists, as having the same views on constitutional interpretation. All of which is to say that what really counts about Judge Blackmun is not so much what he now says about the task of the court in interpreting the constitution but what qualities of mind and spirit he will bring to that task if confirmed.

It was on that rock of quality that President Nixon's last nominee floundered, just as it was the rock of ethics that sank the preceding nominee. We hope that Judge Blackmun's qualifications and record, as they are drawn out by Senate hearings, prove to be so strong that he will have trouble with neither. The President can hardly stand another nasty confrontation with the Senate and the court needs a strong new figure. If Judge Blackmun turns out to be in fact as good as his advance notices, the fight over Judge Carswell will have been doubly worth waging.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Measure of Freedom

The [Athens] session trial . . . showed that a measure of judicial freedom remains. This will be a great relief to the many friends of the accused abroad—and to all who have been watching the trial.

There was a fundamental weakness in the case, which the defendants and the defense witnesses delighted to point out. They were being tried in the name of a regime which came to power three years ago by violently overthrowing the legitimate government.

The contradiction was flagrant.

—From the Times (London).

leave the realm of adventure to enter that of science, and science's primary duty is to eliminate permanent risks.

—From Le Havre Libre.

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The reaction of NASA and of the Apollo crew has been remarkable. People could see with what mastery, what serenity the three temporarily doomed men approached the problem. Everything was thought of and appraised. And even irony and humor sometimes sprinkled the dialogue. People are also astounded by what NASA put to work. Nothing was missed and it knew how to utilize all available means.

—From Combat (Paris).

### No Doves for Vienna?

If the doves are on top this month in Washington and if their Russian counterparts have secretly taken over in Moscow, the strategic arms limitation talks could end in a formal agreement. But there is virtually no sign that the doves are in charge in either capital at present. Therefore, there will probably be no formal agreement this time, and the strategic arms race between the superpowers will continue.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 17, 1895

NEW YORK.—Like the leopard, the Tammany tiger is unable to change its spots. It is making a great effort just now to pretend reform, but the same old corrupt gang, or rather one of the two factions of the gang, is in control. But these corrupt people who consistently stand in the way of reform and progress should remember that New Yorkers are not as easily fooled as they once were, and it is doubtful if the people will again trust these politicians.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1920

NEW YORK.—The weather for the official opening of the big league baseball season yesterday was generally as favorable as in former seasons, the only postponement being at Boston on account of the cold and the rain. There was a large attendance in all the other cities. State and city officials tossed out the first balls. The world champion Cincinnati Reds got off to a good start by beating the Chicago Cubs' star pitcher, Grover Cleveland Alexander.



## 'I'll Write, Publish What I Like'



1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds												
High	Low	Div.	in \$	Sts.	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Sts.	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Sts.	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chge

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Convertible on and after January 4th, 1971 into Common Stock of and Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by

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**S. G. WARBURG & CO.**

## CONVERTER

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Continued on Page 181



PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1970

Page 9

**Nixon Seen 'Holding the Fiscal Line'**

By Hobart Rowen  
WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP). President Nixon is "holding the line" on the budget although it is political year.

**Banker Fears Reactions to U.S. Easing**

By Carl Gewirtz  
PARIS, April 16.—A prominent U.S. banker warned today that a premature easing of the economic situation in the United States could force a return to restrictive monetary policies.

"I confess to some dismay over increasing signs of easing on a fiscal front," Gabriel Hauge, president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., told an American Club luncheon here.

In particular, he cited the increase in social security benefits, pending pay boost for federal employees, the scheduled repeal of the 5 percent tax surcharge in July, and the real possibility of a budget deficit rather than the projected surplus for fiscal 1971.

He said that "it seems reasonable to expect that the Federal Reserve will have reduced the severity of its restrictive policy only slightly for a short time—would move promptly toward more restraint in the event that inflation and 'inflationary psychology' were hindering."

At best, he estimated, the rate of U.S. inflation will have abated by year's end to an annual 4 percent, down from last year's 6 percent.

Turning to international monetary matters, he said that the strength of the dollar in light of U.S. inflation and a large deficit in its balance of payments "is an interesting anomaly."

But he cautioned that "it would be a serious mistake to assume that U.S. money continues to run in a 'free-wheeling' manner."

He said it is "imperative that the U.S. improve the muscle tone of its economy and thus strengthen the position of the dollar in the world economy."

Interest rates, he said, should continue to edge somewhat lower, and dollar rates "can be expected to decline somewhat further, in step with short-term U.S. rates."

But he said that "precipitous cutting" of rates is likely to remain heavy, precluding any sharp reduction in their use of credit, and that Fed reserve requirements remain on U.S. borrowing above a certain level, which he said "may be that U.S. banks' borrowing will fall below a \$10 billion 'floor'."

As for long-term rates, he said that it has taken more than 20 years for rates to reach the present high peaks and "it will take a while for them to recede and find new plateau."

**U.S. Eurodollar Use Increases in Week**

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose by \$371 million in the week ended April 8, the Federal Reserve said yesterday.

There was a \$314 million decline in previous week. The latest increase in liabilities of banks to foreign branches brings gross liabilities to \$13.37 billion.

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Secretary David M. Kennedy, who warned that "if we lose too much (out of the budget) like the postal increase, we'll have to push very hard for taxes."

Mr. Kennedy's concern about the disappearing federal surplus was outlined to a meeting of businessmen and bankers in Honolulu on Monday. A partial text of his speech was made available here by Treasury officials yesterday.

The secretary's views coincided almost exactly with an analysis by Maurice Mann, assistant director of the budget, who said that the economy is about ready "to resume an upward course" but the recovery could get out of hand if the administration abandons its determination to maintain a budget surplus.

Mr. Kennedy did not elaborate further on the tax possibility. But he added that, if budget expenditures rise without compensating revenue, "monetary policy will have to take too much of the burden." In any case, he suggested that the administration may still have to pursue a rigorous anti-inflation policy "into next year."

Mr. Mann implied that in recent months the administration had feared the onset of a serious recession.

Presumably, this occurred when unemployment jumped from 3.5 to 4.3 percent between December and January.

As of now, Mr. Mann said, "a serious setback or slide... is highly unlikely."

Mr. Mann reiterated his disagreement with the view, articulated publicly by members of the President's Council of Economic Advisors Herbert Stein, that a change

from a small surplus to a small deficit in the budget holds little economic significance. "I believe the burden is on us," he declared, "to hold the line on fiscal policy."

Political Realities  
Mr. Mann said that the economy must go through "a period of adjustment of sufficient dimension" to eliminate the power of inflation. He conceded that this calls for delicate policy judgments, implying that the administration must resist political pressure to ease up too rapidly.

"Misguided step—or a mistaken judgment—of the former Cleveland Federal Reserve Board economist said, 'could undo too quickly whatever gains have been achieved.'"

To make sure that the economy does not pick up "too much steam" later this year, Mr. Mann feels, the appropriate policy mix calls for a tight budget and an "accommodative" monetary policy.

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**Hearings Start On Investor Insurance**

SEC Chairman Backs Legislative Approach  
By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—The chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission today backed, in principle, legislation to protect investors when their brokers go bankrupt.

Hamer H. Budge was the first witness before a Senate Banking Subcommittee hearing today on a bill, sponsored by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, to establish a federal agency similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which protects depositors against bank failures.

Under the Muskie plan, the industry would be required to pay up to \$25 million a year in premiums to create a Federal Broker-Dealer Insurance Corp.

The fund would insure up to \$50,000 in customer deposits, funds left in brokers' hands, and securities left with brokers, as well as failure to deliver securities and brokerage thefts. Brokerage firms now hold more than \$50 billion worth of customer-owned assets.

Mr. Budge told the panel that despite existing safeguards, "customers of broker-dealers may be exposed to substantial risk of loss as a result of financial mismanagement by a firm or its employees or insolvency."

Opposing the bill, Donald T. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, proposed instead that brokerage houses be required to keep larger amounts of capital. He said creation of a FBDIC would produce "another layer of governmental regulation, which would be unwieldy as well as unnecessary."

The solution proposed by John R. Leslie, chairman of Bache & Co., was to set higher commissions for brokerage houses with serious thought "given to allocating part of any commission increase" for an industry-run fund to pay off losses.

Some Japanese officials believe Mr. Chou's statement might be part of a continuing propaganda smoke-screen designed to cover up what is actually a growing dependence on trade with Japan.

Other observers emphasized the stalemate in month-old negotiations in Peking on a semi-governmental trade agreement and forecast increasing truculence in trade dealings with the Chinese.

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**BankAmerica Reports Earnings Rise**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (Reuters).—BankAmerica Corp., holding company of the largest bank in the United States, reported today that its earnings, boosted by gains from securities transactions, jumped 15.5 percent in the first quarter of the year.

Net totaled \$36.92 million, or \$1.07 a share, up from \$31.94 million, 93 cents a share, in the year-quarter. Before the securities transactions were added in, BankAmerica showed an 8 percent net

gain, to \$36.73 million, from \$33.98 million.

Total resources for the firm rose to \$27.26 billion from \$23.99 billion as deposits increased to \$23.05 billion from \$21.08 billion and loans to \$14.65 billion from \$13.7 billion.

McDonnell Douglas reported today a 25.7 percent drop in first-quarter earnings, on a 28 percent slide in revenue.

Company chairman James S. McDonnell blamed the profit fall on strikes, general economic slow-down, and inflation. But, he said, present production programs should keep the firm solidly profitable for the year as a whole.

In the fourth quarter, the firm had reported earnings up in half and revenues down 17 percent while the backlog of orders slipped by over a quarter.

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 601.3 594.3  
Profits (millions)... 25.82 34.73  
Per Share... 0.90 1.20

Third Quarter to March 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 212.1 198.2  
Profits (millions)... 0.67 4.07  
Per Share... 0.06 0.40

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions)... \$36.03 \$37.5  
Profits (millions)... 9.51 14.85  
Per Share... 1.07 1.71

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 48.4 45.1  
Profits (millions)... 0.61 0.53

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 64.5 58.1  
Profits (millions)... 0.66 0.57

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 170.5 155.7  
Profits (millions)... 22.83 22.40

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 73.0 71.3  
Profits (millions)... 3.25 3.33  
Per Share... 0.49 0.60

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 141.1 123.0  
Profits (millions)... 1.08 1.03

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 101.4 94.6  
Profits (millions)... 11.27 12.18  
Per Share... 0.77 0.83

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 402.6 338.8  
Profits (millions)... 48.0 38.4  
Per Share... 0.59 0.50

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Per Share... 0.77 0.83

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Revenue (millions)... 402.6 338.8  
Profits (millions)... 48.

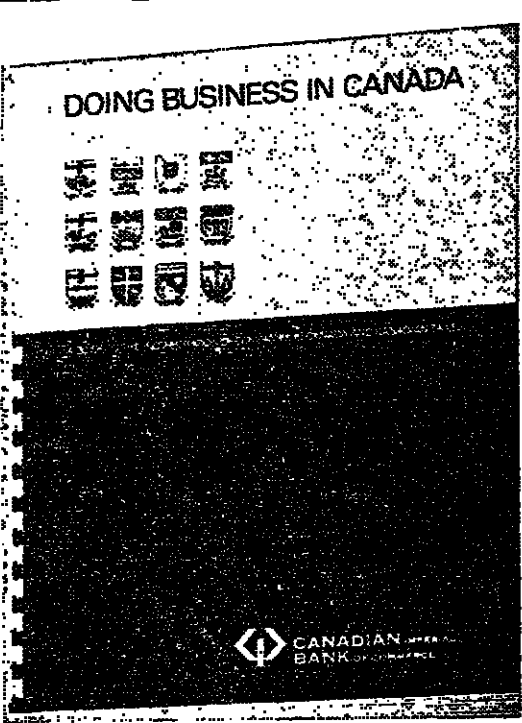






— 1970 —		Stocks and		Bonds	
High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	100s.	First. High
30 1/4	18	Peab. Gal.	37 1/2	29	18 1/2
20 1/2	14	Enbridge	10 1/4	14 1/2	1 1/2

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## Slug Padres, Extend Homer Streak

## Brave Bats Pitch In for Staff

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—While Luman Harris' starting pitchers don't expect much rest in the immediate future, opposing pitchers wonder if they can expect any rest from Harris' hitters.

The Atlanta sluggers continued hitting home runs last night, powering the Braves to a 7-5 victory over the San Diego Padres.

Orlando Cepeda and Clete Boyer were the homer hitters, extending the Braves' streak in which they have had at least one homer in all nine of their games. The record for consecutive games with home runs at the start of a season is 13, set by the Chicago Cubs in 1934.

Before the latest barrage, though, Harris put his starting pitchers on notice that they now number four instead of five and that they will pitch with only three days of rest.

Harris told his staff that Phil Niekro, Pat Jarvis, Jim Nash and George Stone were the only starters and that Milt Pappas, who hasn't had much success in his early appearances, belonged to the bullpen.

The Braves are hurting with the absence of Ron Reed, an 18-game winner last season, who is recuperating from a broken right collarbone and Cecil Upshaw, who No. 1 reliever, who suffered a sev-

erely cut finger on his right hand last week.

Stone was the starter last night, and the Padres battered him for ten hits in eight innings. Three of the hits were homers, two by Nate Colbert and one by Clarence Gaston.

Colbert's second homer, in the sixth, tied the game at 5-5. But the Braves pulled in front of the seventh, when Cepeda's third hit, a single, drove in Hank Aaron. Rico Carty also scored on the play when Ollie Brown threw the ball past third.

## Cardinals 10, Expos 6

Mike Torres turned in the best pitching performance of the young season, allowing only one hit as St. Louis trampled Montreal, 10-6. Torres, a 23-year-old right-hander, had a no-hitter until Adolfo Phillips led off the eighth inning with a single. The victory was the 11th straight since last July for Torres, who had three hits himself. The first, a single, touched off a four-run explosion in the third.

## Astros 7, Giants 6

John Mayberry, who earlier drove in four runs with two homers, scored the winning run in the tenth inning as Houston topped San Francisco, 7-6. Mayberry was hit by a Ron Bryant pitch in the tenth and eventually scored on a single by Jim Besuchamp.

## Reds 3, Dodgers 2

Bob Tolan, who hit a grand slam home Tuesday night, cracked a two-run single that was the highlight of Cincinnati's 3-2 triumph over Los Angeles. Tolan's hit capped a three-run outburst against Claude Osteen in the third. The Dodgers threatened in the ninth, scoring on Andy Kosco's two-run homer, but Clay Carroll relieved Jim Merritt and got the last out with Wes Parker at second base.

## White Sox 7, Athletics 6

In the American League, Jerry Jansick, a 23-year-old right-hander, acquired from Boston in spring training, pitched a three-hitter for his second victory as Chicago knocked off Oakland, 7-6. The Sox backed Jansick with three homers, including the first of John Matias's career.

## Twins 5, Angels 3

Minnesota remained unbeaten, whipping California, 5-3, behind Jim Perry's four-hit pitching. The Twins scored all their runs in the sixth, four coming on Bruce Alyea's homer, but Clay Carroll relieved Jim Merritt and got the last out with Wes Parker at second base.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	5	1	.833
Detroit	4	2	.667
Washington	3	3	.500
New York	2	3	.400
Cleveland	2	3	.400
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	4	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
San Diego	3	1	.750
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500

## Top Batters and Pitchers

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Batter	G	AB	R
Henderson, S.P.	10	38	10
Callaghan, R.P.	10	40	8
James, S.P.	6	22	10
Cepeda, O.	6	22	10
Orlando, C.	6	22	10
Boyer, C.	6	22	10
Dietsch, S.P.	9	34	4
Spahn, S.P.	9	34	4
Fitz, S.P.	11	37	3
McDonald, C.	6	18	7

## Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	5	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
San Diego	3	1	.750
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500

## Kentucky Derby Field Lacks a 'Big Horse'

By Shirley Povich

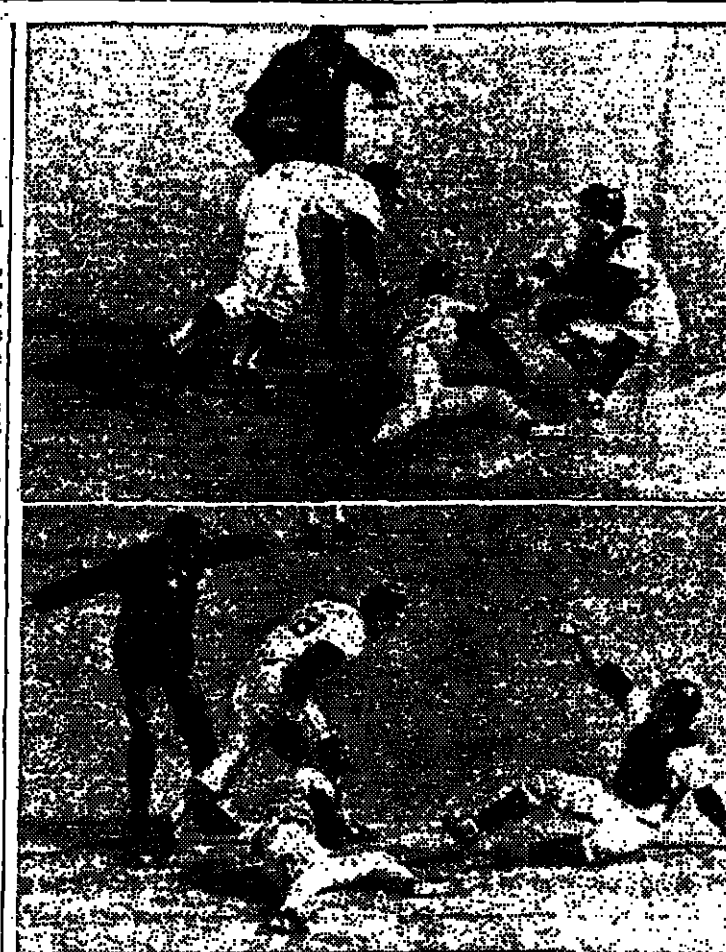
WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—They'll be running the Kentucky Derby in three Saturdays and only those versed in the occult would dare with any authority suggest a winner at this point. The race is set for May 2 at 1:30 p.m. at Louisville on May 2 is stacking up as the great ingathering of galloping question marks, with the traditional big horse nowhere on the scene.

So apparent is the lack of a stick-out colt that Humphrey Finney himself, the astute of Lexington and royal nose of the breeding and racing industry, is impelled to comment "the Derby is a bloody mess." Finney comes by his Britishness naturally enough. He used to be an Englishman before he emigrated to the University of Maryland as professor of animal husbandry and outgrew that post to become perhaps America's top thoroughbred authority.

Finney struck a reasonable note when he said of the prospective 15-horse field for the Derby, "It's a mess, it's a mess, it's a mess." He was right. The Derby prep races in Florida and New York have turned up no standout colt, he said, "and there still must be some doubt about that California Terzagio."

Terzagio reached Louisville yesterday, fresh off victories in the Santa Anita Derby and San Felipe Handicap, and he is the winter book favorite at 2 to 1 to be whiffing the blanket of roses. "The question is," said Finney, "how much Terzagio beat out there in California."

Finney said he was bringing this up because the long strike of mutual alar-



CASE IN POINT—Ken Berry of White Sox is called safe by umpire Ed Runge after rundown, but Angel catcher Joe Azcue, pointing with ball in bottom picture, seems to have good argument for disagreeing in top picture, where he makes tag. But California pitcher Claude Wright, covering first and Azcue lost argument to Runge, proving one picture is not worth an umpire's word.

## Haywood's 59 Points Break Record as ABA Ends Season

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP).—The American Basketball Association wound up its third regular season last night with Indiana and Denver, the East and West Division champions, respectively, each posting victories.

In addition, Spencer Haywood of Denver set an ABA game scoring record of 59 points. The ABA playoffs, for the first four teams in each division, start tomorrow night. If each of the playoff series goes the full seven games, the season will be close to busting out before the champion is crowned.

Indiana defeated Miami, 118-111; New York trimmed Kentucky, 123-112; New Orleans defeated Dallas, 154-127; Denver beat Los Angeles, 152-116; and Pittsburgh thrashed Carolina, 132-110, last night.

In the East, Indiana plays Carolina and Kentucky faces New York. The West semi-finals send Denver against Washington and Los Angeles against Dallas. Haywood, Denver's celebrated rookie, got his league record against Los Angeles on 23 field goals and 13 of 13 from the foul line.

In the West, Indiana plays Carolina and Kentucky faces New York. The West semi-finals send Denver against Washington and Los Angeles against Dallas. Haywood, Denver's celebrated rookie, got his league record against Los Angeles on 23 field goals and 13 of 13 from the foul line.

## Cornell's Harkness To Coach Wings

DETROIT, April 16 (AP).—Ned Harkness, who led Cornell University to two national championships, was named coach today of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League.

Wing general manager Sid Abel relinquished the coach's job to Harkness after serving almost the entire season as general manager. Coach Abel replaced Bill Gadsby, who was fired early in the campaign.

The Wings finished in third place in the East but lost their Stanley Cup playoff series to Chicago in four straight games.

Harkness, 35, is an old friend of Abel. The two served together in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Harkness is only the seventh coach in the Wings' 44 years. Red Wing owner Bruce Norris said Harkness's college record—10-5-1 over four years—"speaks for itself."

much class as the old man. A mile suits them better."

Corn Off the Cob is now rated third choice at 7 to 2 off his close races with My Dad George in Florida, but Finney is not smitten, either, with that colt. He dismissed him almost summarily. "Good heavens, I hope nothing with a name like that wins the Derby, it wouldn't be right," said the traditionalist.

In Kentucky on Tuesday, Finney saw another Derby candidate, Charles Eglehard's Protano win a seven-furlong race, but he doubted if that victory moved the colt up much. "I saw the boy hit him a couple of times and the colt ducked out badly," said Finney. "At the finish Mack Miller, the trainer, was shaking his head as if he was not well impressed."

One that may be hiding, Finney suggested, was Aggressively, another California colt "that has been slow coming to hand."

He pointed out that Aggressively is owned by George Pope, "who never sends anything to the Derby that doesn't have a chance." Pope's Decidedly Won it in 1962, and his Hill Rise missed by only a neck two years later.

Another mystery horse, Finney ventured, is Naska, which was rated Silent Screen's top challenger when the Florida season opened. "He's bred to go," Finney said, "and he looked good finishing third in a shorter race Saturday." If Naska had any horse of the year notions, he has been getting a late start. He was a late scratch in both the Flamingo and the Florida Derby. Unless he proves something at Churchill Downs, the extent of Naska's fame may be nothing of the year.

## Rivals Play Dirty, Says Moscow

## In Making Bids For '76 Olympics

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, April 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's top Olympic official today accused Los Angeles and Montreal of violating the Games' ideals by stooping to crass commercialism in their efforts to secure the 1976 Summer Olympics.

The accusation by Konstantin Adrianov represents a Soviet escalation in the war of words over the Games site as the date for its selection draws near.

The International Olympic Committee meets in Amsterdam May 12 to make the choice. The two North American cities are Moscow's chief rivals in the competition.

Until now, Soviet Olympic officials have avoided direct attacks on Moscow's rivals, preferring to accentuate what they consider the advantages of holding the Games in the Soviet capital. But Adrianov, chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee and a vice-president of the IOC, zeroed in on Los Angeles and Montreal in an article in the latest issue of the magazine, *Olympisk*, released today.

He charged that both Western cities were spending "huge sums of money on propaganda and souvenirs" in an effort to influence the IOC choice. In addition, he said, boosters of Los Angeles' bid have proposed to hand over to the IOC "considerable sums which will be received from television" if the Games are held in California.

Los Angeles, he said, has also offered to provide "the upkeep and transportation—free of charge"—for Olympic contestants.

All of which, he said, represents "an indirect activity by interested parties to the Games, which is in violation of the Olympic Charter." This, he said, violates the ideals of the Olympics, which is devoted to amateur, non-commercial athletic competition as a means of fostering international understanding.

© Los Angeles Times

## A Day at the Circus Sideshow: Cerdan's Debut in New York

By Al Harvin

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—In ring No. 1 under the trapeze and lightnings of Madison Square Garden yesterday, a trainer put "an expert activity by interested parties to the Games, which is in violation of the Olympic Charter." This, he said, violates the ideals of the Olympics, which is devoted to amateur, non-commercial athletic competition as a means of fostering international understanding.

That was in December, 1946, when he watched his father fight George Abrams here. His recollections of that visit are still vivid despite the fact that he was only 3 years old.

"My father bought me a swing for my birthday," Cerdan recalled. "I remember I fell down and the swing hit me in the eye. It was the first punch I ever took."

Cerdan, who is 26, believes he is somehow "destined" to be champion and says he will not be discouraged even if he loses to Padavano, who is ranked No. 9 among world welterweights by *Ring* magazine. Padavano, who has scored 18 straight victories since turning professional, is not known for his punching ability.

"There is no requirement that says you have to be undefeated in order to win a world title," said Cerdan. "Many champions have won the title after they were beaten." In 40 amateur fights, he was beaten only once.

Cerdan still carries the tiny pair of boxing gloves his father gave him as a child. He wears the watch taken from his father's wrist after he was killed in a plane crash in the Azores on Oct. 27, 1949, and he still has the blood-stained trunks his father wore the night he won the middleweight title from Tony Zale in 1948. When he fights, sewn into his trunks is the Sainte Therese medal given to him by Edith Piaf, his father's mistress.

"My father is always with me and I usually always dream of him the night before a fight," says Cerdan, who has been delicately handled and "aged" like vintage champagne, in the rather sparse boxing vignettes of France. He has had only three foreign bouts—in Germany, Italy and England. "I've always been ambitious to

win the world title."

## Wilson Calls Invitation to S. Africans 'Ill-Advised,' Asks Peaceful Protests

LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today branded the forthcoming tour of Britain by an all-white South African cricket team as "ill-advised."

"I have no doubt there will be demonstrations. The whole House will hope these demonstrations will be peaceful and do not in any way interfere with the play," Wilson told parliamentary questioners.

He said there is no justification in breaking the law or in interfering with sport "however ill-advised the decision to invite the South Africans."

## Fleet Street Wants Blackout Of South African Cricket Tour

LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—Supporters and opponents of the South African cricket tour have begun their long preparations for the first confrontation, now less than two months away.

Supporters of the tour, headed by its organizers, the Marylebone Cricket Club, have had to drastically reorganize their plans in the light of anti-apartheid groups' pledges to disrupt it at every possible occasion.

Special ticket arrangements, barred wire and ground security patrols to protect the wickets have been provided for the matches—already greatly reduced in number. Demonstrators have promised to buy up tickets, dig up fields, picket grounds and use mirrors to flash into batsmen's eyes.

There is also a growing movement opposing the tour among British trade unions, and their actions may prove to be more disruptive to the mechanics of the tour than any demonstration.

The issue was raised in Fleet Street this month by the sports staff of the Sunday newspaper *The Observer*. The first ball was bowled at the monthly meeting of the National Union of Journalists, who proposed a boycott of coverage of all sporting aspects of the tour. Accompanying demonstrations would be covered as normal.

The branch decided to support a motion at the annual delegates' meeting next week calling on its members "not to report or take action pictures of cricket matches in which a National Union of Journalists touring team selected on racial lines takes part."

It also urged the Trade Union Congress to undertake "an official national campaign of non-cooperation in the provision of goods, services and facilities" for the tour. The moves in Fleet Street are the first to create a nationwide blackout. They have already run into some stout opposition, notably from dissenting journalists.

Censorship? Many journalists say they will be open to charges of pre-censorship, and that they have a duty to report to the public every item of news they can, even if they disagree with it. It would be hypocritical, they say, to block out one piece of news and not another when they objected to the moral evils behind both.

Supporters of the motion, however, argue that boycotting cricket copy would only deprive the public of a "minimal entertainment value." Said one journalist: "Eddie Barlow hitting a six is a very minor event. Eddie Barlow hitting a demonstrator over the head would not be."

Although the motions passed their first test in Fleet Street, they still have to pass the annual delegates' meeting. In the case of the TUC motion, that will need further discussion before a decision is reached.

But it has become clear that even if the cricket coverage issue falls to win the test-experienced observers within the union believe the vote will be very close—the union will both allow and support any individual members to lead chapels when they make their personal decisions on the issue as the first over is called.

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